Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.—"The Globe" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—*in advance.*

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday afternoon, Sep. 12, 1861.

The Star-Spangled Banner.

Oh! say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there!
Oh! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foes haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam;
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream—
'Tis the star-spangled banner! Oh, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war, and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footstep's pollution;
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave!
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and war's desolation!
Blessed with victory and peace, may the Heaven-rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust!"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Union Conference.

The Democratic and Republican Committees of Conference appointed by County Delegate Conventions of the parties, met in the Court House on Tuesday afternoon August 27th, and put in nomination the following Union ticket:

ASSEMBLY,
JOHN SCOTT, of Huntingdon.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
BENJ. F. PATTON, of Warriorsmark.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN S. ISETT, of Franklin.
COUNTY TREASURER,
JOHN A. NASH, of Huntingdon.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES HENDERSON, of Cassville.
AUDITOR,
MILTON SANGREE, of Walker.

The following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted by the Conference:

Resolved, That it behooves every true patriot in this important crisis in our Country, to lay aside party trammels and sustain the National and State Governments in supporting the Constitution and preserving the Union of the States.

Resolved, That we should use every effort to foster and keep alive the fire of patriotism now filling the breasts of all true and loyal American citizens.

Resolved, That this Convention, representing both the political parties of the county, have the fullest confidence in the integrity and capacity of Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR, and they commend him to the support of the people for President Judge.

A Card.

As it is circulated, I suppose by some disappointed office-seeker, that I will not support the ticket put in nomination by the County Union Convention, all I have to say is that if spared to go to the election I will vote for every man nominated at said Convention.—If I did not I would prove disloyal.

JOHN LOVE,
A Delegate in Union Convention.

MANOR HILL, Sept. 10, 1861.

☞ Capt. McCabe's company was in camp at Point of Rocks, Md., at the beginning of this week, and we are gratified to learn that the men are in good health and that the company promises very fair to be the "crack" company in the Regiment. Colonel Geary is in command of this regiment, and it is one of the best in the service. We also learn that some twenty men are to be transferred to another company, and then the Lawrence Rifles to be filled up with men all measuring 5 feet 10 inches or over. Success to the brave boys.

MOUNTAIN CAMP.—On Tuesday, a company from Blair county, Capt. J. M. Bell, and another from the lower end of this county, Capt. Benner, went into camp. Both companies want more men to fill up.

On Wednesday, a company from the upper end of this county, Capt. G. W. Patterson, went into camp. This company also wants men to fill up.

☞ The Post Office Department gives notice to all Postmasters who have not received the new stamps, to continue the sale of the old issue until the former can be supplied, and, of course, to mail all letters brought to their offices prepaid by stamps of the old style.

WESTERN CROPS.—The Chicago *Post*, of the 3d inst., says the crops are more promising, and fall prospects are generally encouraging. Country merchants are nearly out of goods, and a lively trade is expected with them.

JEFF DAVIS NOT DEAD.—A gentleman who arrived in Baltimore on the 10th, direct from Richmond, says that he saw Jeff Davis alive and well, in that city, on the Wednesday previous.

[For the Globe.]

I see a call for the male school teachers to volunteer in the service of their country. As for Barree I would respond that we have the offer of female teachers well qualified for all our schools. Go it boys or put on the hoops. BARREE.

The Latest News.

A Rebel Organ on the Hatteras Affair.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—The Richmond *Whig*, received here a most sarcastic article on the capture of the Hatteras forts, censuring, by implication, the Confederate authorities. It commences in this style:

"Let us intimate the Nutmeg Chinese by all means. The forts have been taken, many hundred men have surrendered, valuable officers have become prisoners, a large amount of powder has been captured, and the most important part of our coast for privateering purposes is in the hands of the enemy, and the gallant North State is now liable to invasion. Still it is a small matter. It will take thirty thousand men to regain the forts, but that is nothing. What do we want with it? It was built for fun evidently. Had we been in earnest, some notice would have been taken of the warning given by the Northern papers. It would be the height of folly and treason to accuse any member of the Cabinet of negligence in the premises. We who live at the seat of Government know too well the supernatural energy, the sleepless vigilance and miraculous promptitude of every department, to entertain for a moment the shadow of a shady suspicion of any shortcomings on the part of any one nearly or remotely connected with the Administration. Picayune Butler can now leave as many men as he pleases in the forts of North Carolina. Of course, we will whip them, for have'nt we the greatest number of unarmed militia."

Revolt of a Mississippi Regiment at Leesburg.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—A letter to the Baltimore *American*, from a citizen of Leesburg, says that an entire Mississippi regiment stationed there revolted on Saturday, broke their muskets to pieces and started home. This letter is from a responsible and reliable correspondent, who has furnished the *American* regularly with correct information from that vicinity, and he adds to his note that this news is reliable.

Pennsylvania Volunteers--Important Order.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 241.—All persons having received authority to raise volunteer regiments, batteries or companies in the State of Pennsylvania, will immediately report to his Excellency, Gov. Curtin, at Harrisburg, the present state of their respective organizations. They and their commands are placed, under the orders of Gov. Curtin, who will reorganize them and prepare them for service in the manner he may judge most advantageous to the interests of the General Government.

All commissioned officers of regiments, batteries or companies, now in service, raised in the State of Pennsylvania, independent of the State authorities, can receive commissions from the Governor of that State, by reporting to the Adjutant General thereof, and filing in his office a duplicate of their respective organizations.

By order, L. THOMAS, Ad't General.

Vast Military Movements.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—If reporters were permitted to publish the arrivals of troops and military movements now transpiring here the country would be electrified. But all is done quietly and without publicity. Even the ostentatious displays of parades and music on the avenue are avoided, and troops march from the depot to Gen. McClellan's office through direct avenues and without music. By the large arrivals to-day, not a citizen is disturbed, and few are aware of what is going on.

THE LATEST!

WASHINGTON Sept. 11.—According to the correspondence of the *Republican*, the line of batteries at Acquia Creek extends about six miles. They appear to be in good condition. One of their rifled guns, a few days ago threw a shell across the Potomac, which is about four miles wide. As near as can be ascertained, at least 15,000 rebel troops are in that vicinity.

A wounded rebel picket guard, taken by our men beyond the Chain Bridge, says that since the affair at Hatteras Inlet, thirteen regiments have left the rebel army of the Potomac and gone home.

A regiment of the rebel army was distinctly seen this morning drilling on Munson's Hill. No guns were visible, but it is believed that they have some mounted below the high entrenchment that they have thrown up.

So far as heard, up to noon, all has been quiet on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

ROLLA, Mo., Sept 9—Advices from Springfield to Friday are to the effect that no battle had been fought between Montgomery and Rains up to Tuesday last.

Ben McCulloch was reported to be at Fort Smith, and his troops were en route for Forte Walker, in Arkansas. Nothing definite was known of his future movements, but it was supposed that his force would remain near the line, ready to act in concert with the Missouri troops as occasion might require.

What Indiana is Doing.

A gentleman from Indiana, who has made a careful investigation of the number of troops, batteries, &c., raised in that State, gives the following as the result of his inquiry: There are ten new regiments ready for marching orders. They are in camp at various points. Six three-months regiments have reorganized "for the war," and are ready for duty. There are six companies of cavalry, and four batteries of rifled cannon. With these in the field, Indiana will have 37,000 in the ranks, and by the first of October she will have 40,000, including one regiment of cavalry, which is now organizing.

There are, also, brass field pieces at Lawrence, one at Vevay, one at Jeffersonville, two at New Albany, two at Madison, three at Evansville, and four at Rockport. There are also twenty-five companies of Home Guards in the border counties, are being supplied with arms and accoutrements.

Indiana has thus nobly come to the rescue of the Union from the influence of traitors, and has set a worthy example to her sister States.

A French View of the American War.

[Translated for the Bulletin from the Paris Journal des Debats.]

The fact no longer admits of doubt. War, cruel civil war now rages in the United States. Like all wars, civil war must have an end, but it will be either after one of the parties has overcome the other, or having exhausted each other, the two parties agree upon grounds of mutual conciliation, or accept the mediation of a neutral power. This time has not yet arrived, and notwithstanding the celerity of events in the present age, years may elapse before such a time shall be reached.—Hence the longer the war lasts, and the greater the chances for new complications, the greater will be the expanse of the field of possible consequences to the strife between the parties to the late Union.

It is a curious study to deduce the results which may come from these great events. Among the possible consequences, there are some which are probable, and others which are inevitable; let us say a few words of each class. Among the first class the most prominent is the destruction of the Union. In the struggle the forces are not equally matched, and we say it in spite of the defeat at Manassas. The North, which will not hear of dismemberment, surpasses its opponent in numbers as well as in wealth, which is now more than ever the sinews of war; for the North is rich and the South poor. It has right on its side, and contends for the cherished principles of civilization: It is right, for the Union was intended to be perpetual, unless (as has not happened) the majority should abuse its power and violate the contract.

The North stands upon the national principles and the South only secedes to perpetuate the slavery of a race of men. But Union is impossible if not voluntary. It would be a subversion of the very axioms of the United States to attempt a forcible Union of States, which desire separation. It is thus that the Union, be the chances of war what they may, is to be regarded as broken; for we can no longer doubt, that the South desires to secede.

If the Union be destroyed how many fragments will there be? The present probability is that there will be two unequal parts. On the one side the mass of the States, and on the other, seven or eight States in the Southern part of the country, Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas, Alabama, the greater part of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Virginia, and some counties of Tennessee and Kentucky. The North and West cannot leave the South in the possession of the mouths of the Mississippi, nor of the course of this majestic and useful river. For this reason, the shores of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, which are bathed by this river, will be disputed with vigor by the North and West, and it seems to me they must retain possession of them, including even the city of New Orleans.

Certainly such a division might be made, events becoming more complicated, and the strife still continuing, division might be pushed farther. Let us cite a possible case.

The old West, that is to say the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, has had no reason up to this time to desire separation from Boston, New York and Philadelphia; the great and prosperous Metropolis of the North. Its people are of the same blood, have the same aims and interests, provided that the powerful cities of the North, and the States to whose prosperity they so materially contribute, should not offend the agricultural States by too much protective legislation.

But there is in the far West a region which spreads along the Pacific ocean, which will soon constitute three or four States, California Oregon and others yet to be organized, without mentioning Senora, which will be taken from Mexico. This region has been able to exclude slavery. Its sympathies are with the North. But if Congress, to defray expenses of the war, should crush it with imposts, it is evident that discontent will arise, and this region will be disposed to establish a separate government.

It is separated from the rest of the Union by deserts and inaccessible mountains, and its people might justly consider themselves strangers to the existing strife. They are assured of the dominion of the great ocean that washes their shores. They took to the Union, it is true, for the boon of a railroad, which spanning the continent shall connect them with the Atlantic States, and this hope has been up to this time a motive for remaining in the Union.

But, if the Union be desolated by an interminable civil war, the building of the railroad will be indefinitely postponed; and the politicians of those States will be violently exercised with the idea of independence, which every American has in his heart at birth.

Another probable consequence of the civil war will be the abolition of slavery, or at least the lessening of the area where it exists, as well as of the vigor which characterizes it in the United States. Up to this time Congress has prudently refused to adopt abolition principles; but if the war continue, it is certain that this sentiment, already powerful in some parts of the North, will spread among the excited people, and willingly or otherwise Congress must follow the movement, because public opinion cannot be resisted. The gibbet of the unfortunate John Brown has made ardent proselytes to the cause of emancipation. These proselytes only wait for an occasion. Will not the civil war furnish it?

Another probable consequence of existing events is the formation of another great maritime power. The North unites in a great degree all the elements for such a formation. It has many and excellent sailors, the best whale fishers in the world, and these sailors are commanded by intrepid captains. The North is possessed of a great part of the mercantile navy of the world. What the mariners of Holland were in the 17th century, (the carriers of the sea,) Americans of the North are to-day. American ship builders excel in their art. It was they who invented the sharp clippers and fast sailors of 1810, and the following years; and it was they who in late years constructed the modern clippers, which have the symmetry of frigates, but surpass them in speed.

North America, up to this time upon a peace footing, has had but a nominal navy. She was content to show herself from time to time in the ports of Europe, with a small number of frigates and corvettes, whose admirable condition excited universal commendation. The necessities of the existing war will determine Congress to organize more formidable armaments, if it were only to blockade the ports of the South, and sweep off her privateers. Foresight, in view of the uncertainty of foreign intervention in the blockade, will decide Congress not to be niggardly in this particular. There are now but two navies in the world, those of England and France. There will be hereafter a third, and it will be a worthy rival of the older ones.

Among the eventual results we must look for a grand change in the political institutions of North America. The political system of America implies that the nation has no wars to wage, no neighbor whose caprice or ambition can bring about one. Under this system the governmental authority is not felt, and the liberty allowed to the citizens is almost without limit.

The United States is a country where centralization does not exist, where the obedience of man to man is unknown; and under this policy the country has made unparalleled progress, which proves that the system was good. It was the best which could be chosen. But it was based upon the hypothesis of peace, and the absence of unquiet neighbors. These conditions are not reversed. War exists, and must be carried on vigorously.—The troops must submit to discipline, and though the words may be distasteful to Americans, let us say it: Absolute obedience is the law of armies. Until this exists, in spite of personal bravery, we may look for such humiliating events as that at Manassas.

In the war of 1812 against England, the spirit of individual independence engendered disorder. It brought upon the Americans on land shameful defeats. For example, at the outset, the capitulation of General Hull with his whole army, which was not in fact as numerous as that of Brock. The rout at Manassas may be ascribed to the same cause. The only American general who in the war of 1812 met with signal success, was Jackson, who had the temper of a dictator, and who violated law whenever the law interfered with his will.

The North, having undertaken against the South a war of invasion, has a difficult role to play, and cannot hope for success without abridging individual right, and establishing an effective centralization. Without this all its enterprises must fail. But the reform and organization of which we speak are not possible without encroaching upon the privileges guaranteed to the individual by the political system of the United States.

Among the final consequences of this war, we may indicate one that is not very distant, viz; a radical change in the political balance of the New World. Separated from each other, the North and the South will put into force a state of things now existing in Europe. Each division will have its army, and with its army to extend its dominion in the direction in which there appears the best chance. The South harbors the idea, in concealed, of acquiring Cuba, the greater part of Mexico and Central America. It has only been restrained in its desire of conquest by the North. Without a fleet at pleasure, the South will send new Walkers, and new Lopezas into the Spanish American Republics, or into the Island of Cuba, and after having sent them, they will be openly sustained.

The North has always had a desire to annex Canada, which, by the St. Lawrence, command one of the grandest outlets of the continent. Its their independence was acquired, the Americans sent an army, ably commanded by an officer destined later in his career to disgrace his flag, General Arnold, who reached Quebec, but failed to take it. The attempt was renewed at the opening of hostilities in the war of 1812. In this direction success is less easy than against Mexico; they must rely upon the assistance of the Canadians. It must be observed that the moment the North is separated from the South, and has abjured all sympathy with slavery, the repugnance which the idea of annexation has always excited among the Canadians, will be much lessened.

Among the efforts to be foreseen in the passing events of America, there is one not only probable, but absolutely certain, viz: that one of the largest markets for the products of Europe, will be closed. The American nation consumed a large proportion of every kind of production of Europe; now that their resources are swallowed up by the war, their consumption will be very materially diminished. It is a great misfortune for the workshops of Reims, of Paris, of Elbeuf, of Limoges, for the vineyards of Champagne and Bordelais, as for the factories of Manchester, Birmingham and Bradford, for those of Switzerland, Belgium and the Zollverein.

Another result of the war which it is not inopportune to mention is, that if to the horrors of civil war should be added those of servile war, or if the North, as it might easily do, should blockade the ports of the Cotton States, the great element of the manufacturing prosperity of Europe would be cut off. This would be a severe trial of every European State. To England, it would be a calamity. May we not believe that the British Government, in consideration of the welfare of its manufacturing population, will make an energetic demonstration in regard to the blockade of the cotton ports? If the labor of the blacks be not interfered with, the cotton must be stored in the closed ports. In this view of the question, are there not terrible complications impending?

Whoever undertakes to foretail the solution of these difficulties, assumes a task of Herculean dimensions. Those who essayed to sketch the probable consequences of the revolution of 1789, painted very plausible pictures, but which were grossly erroneous. No one of them ever dreamed of the man whose extraordinary genius and powerful will changed the supposed course of history, and carved for himself a new cradle, from whence proceeded events as strange as unlooked for.

It is very possible that these conjectures may be false; there is one fact, however, that we assert without fear of contradiction, i. e., that the crisis in American affairs is no ephemeral accident; it is a grand event, of which we shall soon know the dimensions. An immense force, formerly occupied in regular pursuits, has been thrown into byways, not only with imposing numbers, but with a great display of political passion. From this condition of things some great event must ensue. The mountain is in labor, and under circumstances in which we can expect the birth of a mouse.

Sickness in the Rebel Camp.

[Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.]

RICHMOND, Aug. 53.—I regret to be compelled to give you a most unfavorable account of the health of our troops now in the field. The inaction of the several large bodies of men in different portions of the Commonwealth, for three weeks past, must be attributed chiefly to the crowded state of their hospitals. In the peninsula the typhoid fever has been prevalent, though happily not in a malignant form.

At Manassas and Acquia Creek also, this malady has prostrated a considerable number. In Richmond, or rather in the camps around it, fifty per cent. of the troops, at least, have been stricken down with measels. Private hospitals for the reception and better treatment of the invalids have been opened from day to day, until every street, almost every square of the city, has its long sick list, and the ladies are worn out in their attentions to the sufferers.

They do not weary in the spirit of their good work; but excessive watching will exhaust the physical powers. As yet there has been no great fatality among the thousands of cases, but just as soon as a dozen have been discharged as well from an hospital, their beds have been filled, and there is no diminution in the number of new cases. Possibly the change of temperature of the fall months may check the spread of the disease, and but a few weeks remain to us before the frost.

A REQUISITION FROM GEN. MAGRUDER.

There has been much speculation today occasioned by a requisition on the ladies by Gen. Magruder for a large number of flannel bags for artillery charges. Almost all the common cartridges have been used during the war in Virginia except the fixed ammunition, which were made by the delicate fingers of the Richmond ladies in basements of our churches.

Cromwell's recommendation to his Ironsides, "Trust in the Lord and keep your powder dry," would seem to be heeded by these matrons and maidens of the new Israel, for the little sacks they make, though not impervious to water, are the cunningest of all powder receptacles. What Gen. Magruder can want of so many, unless he is apprehensive of an immediate attack by old bandy-legged Wool, nobody can tell.

Woe to Wool, however, if he designs anything of that sort. Though much thinned out by sickness, the troops in the peninsula are anxious about all things to have a chance at the Yankees. But a very small number of those who are now in Magruder's command were in the battle of Bethel, which has been the only opportunity of using their weapons the war has yet afforded them.

GREAT ILLNESS AMONG THE TROOPS.

Another correspondent of the *Appeal*, R. S. Abernathy, Captain of Company G, 19th Mississippi Regiment, says under date of Aug. 24:—

Since we pitched our camp here, gloom and sorrow have saddened the countenances of all, owing to the distressing fact that disease and death have prevailed among us.

Our exposed condition during our camp on Bull Run, and the want of proper food and water, was a serious blow to this regiment and to all the troops that were likewise unfortunate. In proof of this I will mention that out of forty-seven hundred in the brigade, only twenty-three hundred reported for duty on the 20th inst., and companies that before ordinarily turned out on drill and parade from sixty-five to ninety men, do not now turn out more than eight and ten files per day.

The hardships and sufferings consequent upon the movement of General Johnston's division of the army, which resulted in such glorious success to our cause at Manassas, has, I dare say, prostrated fully one-third of his force. Nearly every day the sound of musketry proclaims the death of some Southern hero who has fallen a victim to disease in camp, and over whose grave blank cartridges are fired as the last military honor paid to the dead. But I am happy to state that a timely improvement in the weather (which has been excessively cloudy and rainy,) has brought with it a marked change in our health.

Expenses of Recruiting.

The following army order gives information respecting the expenses properly incurred in the business of recruiting volunteers:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 70.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, Sept. 3, 1861.

It is announced that appropriations for collecting, drilling and organizing volunteers, under acts authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 men, is intended for the payment of all expenses that may hereafter be incurred therefor, as well as for the reimbursement to individuals of such amounts as have been already justly and actually expended by them in raising troops that have been or may be mustered into the service of the United States. Reimbursement of expenses for organizations raised, or attempted to be raised, but not actually mustered into the United States service, will not be made.

Claims of State s for expenditures heretofore made by them in raising volunteers are provided for by separate and distinct appropriations, and will not be paid from the one now referred to. Bills must, in all cases, specify the date of expenditure, particular items, and amount, and the company or regiment for which the expense was incurred. They must be accompanied by the receipt of the party to whom the payment was made, and by the certificate of the officer incurring the expense that it was necessary for the public service, for troops raised for the United States, and that the amount charged was accurate and just. Among the expenses properly chargeable against this appropriation may be enumerated.

First: Rent of rendevous or office for recruiting.

Second: Commutation of fuel and quarters for officers already mustered into service, when detached on recruiting duty.

Third: Subsistence of volunteers to their muster into service. After such muster, subsistence will be provided by the Subsistence Department. If possible, subsistence will be issued in kind as recognized in the regular service, or if other articles are substituted, the cost of the whole must not exceed the regular supplies, and will be paid for at rates not exceeding the current prices at the place of purchase. If subsistence cannot be furnished in kind, and board be necessary, it will be furnished at a rate not to exceed forty cents per diem.

Fourth: Necessary transportation of volunteers prior to completion of company organization and muster into service as a company. After completion of such organization and muster, transportation will be paid by the Quartermaster's Department. Transportation will be paid at the rate of two cents per mile for railroad travel, and at the current rates for stage and steamboat fare.

Fifth: Rent of grounds and buildings for camping purposes, or cost of erection of quarters; of cooking stoves, when actually necessary; of clerk and office hire, when authorized by the Adjutant General, and all expenses incidental to camps of rendezvous.

Sixth: Knives and forks, tin cups and tin plates for volunteers.

Seventh: Necessary medicines and medical attendance prior to organization of regiments, or the mustering in of regimental surgeons.

Eighth: Actual railroad, stage, or steamboat fare, necessarily incurred by authorized agents in raising or recruiting volunteers.

Ninth: Advertising—Officers recruiting will be authorized to advertise for recruits in not to exceed two newspapers for each rendezvous under their charge.

Tenth: Fuel and straw, previous to company organization, according to the allowance for the regular Army.

Eleventh: All other expenses allowed for recruiting in the regular service, not herein mentioned, and incurred for volunteers previous to their muster into the United States service.

By order, L. THOMAS,
Adj. Gen.
Official, THOS. RUGGLES,
Asst. Adj. Gen.

The War--Its Origination.

[From the Baltimore Clipper.]

No honest man will for one moment deny, that the civil war in which we are engaged, was originated by the South; the *excuse* for the seizure of the forts, and arsenals and mints, &c., was that the election of Mr. Lincoln rendered such a step necessary, as the peculiar institutions of the South were endangered. That this was *merely an excuse* all concurrent history proves—the State of South Carolina originated the plot and set the ball in motion, and carried out the execution of the plan last fall, contrary to the earnest entreaty of her neighbors, even of the Gulf States, who begged that she would wait and consult and act with her sisters who were as much or more interested in the matter than herself. But no—she would have none of their counsel—she would act for herself, and with that haughty and domineering pride in which she has been always indulged as a spoiled child, she declared that they would be dragged into the mass she was preparing for them whenever she took the final step. Towards Virginia her conduct was still more supercilious when she sent commissioners to beg her not to be hasty or rash, and sent them back to the Old Dominion in the most contemptous manner, and afterwards, in connexion with her neighbors, to force Virginia into their measures, it was decreed that no slaves should be brought into the Confederate States from any of the slave States in the old Union, without paying a tax of $100 a head. Here, perhaps, was the secret, how the Virginia Convention *slave-dealers*, whose headquarters are at Richmond and whose business is to purchase the surplus negroes of Virginia for the cotton and rice plantations of the Gulf States, and who command great wealth and influence, by and in their trade, gathered an immense mob in the precincts of the Capital where the Convention was in session, and literally threatened personal violence upon the members unless their demands were complied with. The deed was done, and the woful consequences to the mother of States is now being experienced.

That the plot was hatching for this dissolution of the Union, long before Mr. Lincoln was ever known outside of his own State, no reader of history, or observer of passing events in the political history of our country for the last forty years, can for one moment doubt innumerable evidences can be produced, mostly, it is true, from the ambitious and restless public men of South Carolina, but still, they have finally compelled, or coerced others to unite with them. Immediately after the nullification drama in 1835, after the attempt had been made to accomplish the same object by the tariff question but failed by the stern conduct of Old Hickory, Mr. Calhoun, on his return from Congress, declared "that the South never could be united against the North on the tariff question—the sugar interest of Louisiana would keep her out—and that the basis of Southen union must be shifted to the Slavery question." The tariff was then, as the negro question has since become, a mere pretext for the dissolution of the Union, which Washington in his farewell address, in the most solemn manner warned his countrymen to frown upon with indignation at its first dawning, and which advice has been mainly kept in view, up to the last Presidential election, except in the rebellious State of South Carolina. Gen. Jackson, whose patriotism and true American feeling none doubted, however they may have differed about some of the leading measures of his administration, understood the designs of Calhoun and his co-workers, and denounced them in no measured terms. On the first of May 1833, whilst in the Presidential chair, he wrote a private letter to his friend, the Rev. A. J. Crawford, of Georgia, which letter is, in part, as follows:

"I have had a laborious task here, but nullification is dead, and its actors and courtiers will be remembered by the people only to be execrated of their wicked designs *to sever and destroy the only good Government on the globe*, and that happiness and prosperity we enjoy over every other portion of the world. *Haman's gallows ought to be the fate of all such ambitious men, who would involve our country in a civil war and all the evils in its train*, that they might reign and ride on it's whirlwind and direct the storm. The free people of these United States have spoken, and consigned these wicked demagogues to their proper doom. *Take care of your* Nullifiers—you have them amongst you. Let them meet the indignant frowns of every man *who loves his country.*

"The tariff, it is well known, was a mere pretext." (He then give the proof of this, afforded by the recent course of Calhoun, and his tools in Congress, on the new tariff bill, which they voted for, although it greatly increased the duties on coarse woolens and other articles consumed by the South, and closes with these words:) *Therefore the tariff, was only the pretext, and* DISUNION and a SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY *the real object.* THE NEXT PRETEXT WILL BE THE NEGRO OR SLAVERY QUESTION!"

The old hero with a prophetic voice, warned his countrymen of the oligarchs of South Carolina, and the election of Lincoln was merely the instrumentality which they grasped at, to bring upon the country the horrors of civil war now upon us, which the General and all other of our distinguished men who have alluded to the possibility of an attempt at the dissolution of our Union, have not failed to predict would be the result.

An Iowa Girl discovered in Soldier's Costume.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

The war now prevailing in this once great and glorious country has already given rise to many strange and romantic adventures; but nothing more interesting than the following has as yet made known to us. The facts are these:

Early on Wednesday morning some of the police officers at the Central station discovered a young soldier passing on the opposite side of the street. The young soldier's step was very elastic complexion fair and hands small and rather delicate. These little circumstances excited the suspicions of the policemen, and following the young soldier a square or two, they deemed it proper to take him into custody. He gave his name as Charles H. Williams, and seemed somewhat surprised and not a little indignant at being thus interfered with. He exclaimed that he was merely on his way to the *Republican* office, to obtain a copy of that highly interesting newspaper. This fact the policemen were ready to admit was well calculated to show that the young soldier had excellent judgment and discretion; but nevertheless they were of the firm conviction that the fair complexion, the delicate hands and various other peculiarities which they had observed about the young soldier, were not wholly of the masculine order. So they took the young soldier to the police station, and there blushingly and confusedly he, she or it admitted that the suspicions of the policemen were well founded—in short, the young soldier was a young lady. In company with Captain Turner, we visited the romantic young creature during the forenoon. A finer looking soldier we have never seen. Her eyes were large and lustrous, her features regular, hair jet black and cut in the most approved masculine style, nose aquiline and mouth perfectly delicious, so to speak. In addition to these interesting particulars, her demeanor was modest and graceful, and extremely pleasing. She seemed to be in the enjoyment of excellent health, and looking as though fat pork and soldier life had been rather beneficial to her constitution.

She related the story of her adventures frankly and modestly. She was born in the town of Davenport, Iowa, where her mother at present resides. For several years she has resided in Lyons, Clinton county, Iowa, and it was from there she enlisted, not quite three months ago, in the Second Iowa regiment, Col. Curtis. Her company was Company I, Capt. Cox. It was in this company she had a friend, who was a lieutenant. She loved the lieutenant, and so she clipped her raven locks short off, obtained a suit of boy's clothing, packed her crinoline, etc., in a trunk, and presented herself in male attire to Capt. Cox, stating her desire to "go for a soger." The captain eyed her sharply, and said, "You're rather young, ain't you?" "I am twenty," she replied, "and am anxious to serve my country." So the Captain accepted the young volunteer, and she at once shouldered arms. She states, however, that Capt. Cox subsequently discovered her sex, but, at her urgent solicitations, permitted her to remain with her company, and particularly advised her not to go about the streets of St. Louis alone.

She followed the fortunes of her regiment from Iowa to this city, and from thence to Bird's Point, and became exceedingly proficient in the use of Hardee's tactics. A few days ago the regiment returned to this city, but the young volunteer was unable to come along with it, having been detailed to attend to the sick in the hospital on the steamboat City of Warsaw. Yesterday evening (Tuesday) the Warsaw came up to this city, and brought along the young volunteer. She at once made inquiries concerning her regiment but ascertaining that it was stationed at the Barracks, she concluded to remain for the night in the city. She proceeded to the residence of a family on Seventh street, with whom she was formerly acquainted in Davenport, made herself known, and was kindly cared for. She rose early, to obtain the latest and most rebellable news, as already stated, and thus fell into the hands of the police.

Captain Turner asked her if she would resume her proper dress if he would release her, and she faithfully promised she would do so, and she was thereupon set at liberty, and conducted to the residence of her friends on Seventh street. She regretted that she would be unable to draw her three months' pay, (the term of her enlistment having nearly expired) affirming it as her belief that she had earned the $10 per month, and was as much entitled to it as any masculine soldier.

ILLINOIS CROPS.—The wheat crop in Southern Illinois was above an average, and of the best quality; the corn crop promises well; and the fruit is very abundant. Peaches are given away and fed to the hogs; apples are breaking down the trees.

Elections by Volunteers in Active Service.

We publish the following Sections of the Election Law, that the volunteers now in service of the United States may know their rights, and how the elections are to be held:

SEC. 74. Whenever any of the citizens of this commonwealth qualified as hereinbefore provided shall be in any actual military service in any detachment of the militia or corps of volunteers, under a requisition from the president of the United States, or by the authority of this commonwealth, on the day of the general election, as aforesaid, such citizens may exercise the right of suffrage at such place as may be appointed by the commanding officer of the troop or company to which they shall respectively belong, as fully as if they were present at the usual place of election: *Provided*, That no member of any such troop or company, shall be permitted to vote at the place so appointed, if at the time of such election he shall be within ten miles of the place at which he would be entitled to vote, if not in service as aforesaid.

SEC. 75. The proceedings for conducting such elections shall be, as far as practicable, in all respects the same as are herein directed in the case of general elections, except that the captain or commanding officer of each company or troop shall act as judge, and that the first lieutenant or officer second in command shall act as inspector at such election, so far as shall relate to such company or troop; and in case of the neglect or refusal of such officers, or either of them, to serve in such capacity, the officer or officers next in command, in such company or troop, shall act as judge or inspector as the case may be.

SEC. 76. The officer authorized to perform the duties of judge, shall administer the proper oath or affirmation to the officer whose duty it shall be to act as judge; and such officer acting as judge shall appoint two persons to act as clerks, and shall administer to them the proper oaths or affirmations.

SEC. 77. The several officers authorized to conduct such election, shall take the like oaths or affirmations, shall have the like powers, and they, as well as other persons who may attend, vote or offer to vote, at such election, shall be subject to the like penalties and restrictions, as are declared or provided in this act, in case of elections by the citizens at their usual places of election.

SEC. 78. Within three days after such election, the judges thereof shall respectively transmit through the nearest post office, a return thereof, together with the tickets, tally lists and lists of voters, to the prothonotary of the county in which such electors would have voted, if not in military service. And the said judges shall transmit another return of such election to the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion, as the case may be, who shall make a general return under his hand and seal, of the votes of all the companies or troops under his command, and shall transmit the same through the nearest post office to the secretary of the commonwealth.

SEC. 79. The prothonotary of the county, to whom such returns shall be made, to deliver to the return judges of the same county, a copy certified under his hand and seal, of the return of votes so transmitted to him by the judges of the election in the companies or troops aforesaid.

SEC. 80. The return judges of the proper county or counties, in which the volunteers or militia men aforesaid may have resided at the time of being called into actual service as aforesaid, shall meet on the second Tuesday in November next after the election.—And when two or more counties are connected in the election, the meeting of the judges from each county shall be postponed in such case until the Friday following said second Tuesday in November.

SEC. 81. The return judges so met shall include in their enumeration the votes so returned, and thereupon shall proceed in all respects in the like manner as is provided in this act, in cases where all the votes shall have been given at the usual place of election.

RUSSIA and the UNITED STATES.

Important Declaration of Sympathy for the Union Cause.

The Russian Minister, Mr. De Stoeckl, lately had an audience of the President, and read to him the following dispatch:

[TRANSLATION.]

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10, 1861.

MR. DE STOECKL, &c., &c.—*Sir*:—From the beginning of the conflict which divides the United States of America, you have been desired to make known to the Federal Government the deep interest with which our august master was observing the development of a crisis which puts in question the prosperity and even the existence of the Union. The Emperor profoundly regrets to see that the hope of a peaceful solution is not realized, and that American citizens already in arms against each other are ready to let loose upon their country the most formidable of the scourges of political society, a civil war. For the more than eighty years that it has existed, the American Union owes its independence, its towering rise, and its progress to the concord of its members, consecrated under the auspices of its illustrious founder, by institutions which have been able to reconcile union with liberty. This Union has been faithful. It has exhibited to the world the spectacle of a prosperity without example in the annals of history. It would be deplorable that, after so conclusive an experience, the United States should be hurried into a breach of the solemn compact which, up to this time, has made their power, in spite of the diversity of their constitutions and their interests, and perhaps even, because of this diversity. Providence seems to urge them to draw closer the traditional bond which is the basis and the very condition of their political existence. In any event, the sacrifices which they might impose upon themselves to maintain it, are beyond comparison with those which a dissolution would bring after it. United they perfect themselves. Isolated they are paralyzed. The struggle which unhappily has just arisen, can neither be indefinitely prolonged, nor lead to the total destruction of one of the parties.

Sooner or later it will be necessary to come to some settlement, whatever it may be, which may cause the divergent interests now actually in conflict to co-exist. The American nation would then give a proof of high political wisdom in seeking in common such a settlement, before a useless effusion of blood, a barren squandering of strength and of public riches, and acts of violence and reciprocal reprisals shall have come to deepen an abyss between the two parties of the Confederation, to end definitely in their mutual exhaustion, and in the ruin, perhaps irreparable, of their commercial and political power. Our august master cannot resign himself to admit such deplorable anticipations. His Imperial Majesty still places confidence in that practical good sense of the citizens of the Union who appreciate so judiciously their true interests. His Majesty is happy to believe that the members of the Federal Government and the influential men of the two parties will seize all occasions and will unite all their efforts to calm the effervescence of the passions. There are no interests so divergent that it may not be possible to reconcile them by laboring to that end with zeal and perseverance in a spirit of justice and moderation.

If within the limits of your friendly relations your language and your councils may contribute to this result, you will respond, sir, to the intention of His Majesty, the Emperor, in devoting to this the personal influence which you may have been able to acquire during your long residence at Washington, and the consideration which belongs to your character as the representative of a sovereign animated by the most friendly sentiments toward the American Union. This Union is not simply in our eyes an element essential to the universal political equilibrium. It constitutes, besides, a nation to which our august master and all Russia have pledged the most friendly interests, for the two countries, placed at the extremities of the two worlds, both in the ascending period of their development, appear called to a natural community of interests and of sympathies, of which they have already given mutual proofs to each other. I do not wish here to approach any of the questions which divide the United States. We are not called upon to express ourselves in this contest.

The proceeding considerations have no other object than to attest the lively solicitude of the Emperor in presence of the dangers which menace the American Union, and the sincere wishes which his Majesty entertains for the maintenance of that great work, so laboriously raised, which appeared so rich in its future. It is in this sense, sir, that I desire you to express yourself, as well to the members of the General Government as to influential persons whom you may meet, giving the assurance that in every event the American nation may count upon the most cordial sympathy on the part of our august master during the important crisis which it is passing through at present. Receive, sir, the expression of my very deep consideration.

(Signed) GORTSCHAKOFF.

The Secretary of State has delivered edgment:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1861. }

The Secretary of State of the United States is authorized by the President to express to Mr. De Stoeckl, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, his profound sense of the liberal friendly and magnanimous sentiments of his Majesty on the subject of the internal differences which for a time have seemed to threaten the American Union, as they are communicated in the instructions from Prince Gortschakoff to Mr. De Stoeckl, and by him read by his Majesty's direction to the President of the United States and Secretary of State. Mr. De Stoeckl will express to his Government the satisfaction with which the President regards this new guarantee of a friendship between the two countries, which had its beginning with the national existence of the United States. The Secretary of State offers to Mr. De Stoeckl renewed assurances of his high consideration.

WM. H. SEWARD.

MR. EDWARD DE STOECKL, &c., &c.

A PROCLAMATION,

By the President of the United States.

Whereas, A joint committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer, and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, his blessing on their arms, and a speedy restoration to peace and tokeration, it is fit becoming in all people, at all times, to acknowledge and revere the supreme government of God—to bow in humble submission to His chastisements—to confess and deplore their sins and aggressions, in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervency and contrition for the pardon of their past offences, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective actions: *and whereas*, when our beloved country, once by the blessing of God, united, prosperous, and happy, is now afflicted with nations and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visitation, and in our full remembrance of our own faults and crimes, as a nation and as individuals, to humble ourselves before Him and to pray for His mercy: so that we may be spared further punishment though most justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for reestablishment of law, order, and peace throughout our country, and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned under His guidance and blessing by the labors and sufferings of our fathers, may be restored in all its original excellency; Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do appoint the last Thursday in September next as a day of humiliation, prayer, and fasting for all the people of the nation, and I do earnestly recommend to the people, and especially to all ministers and teachers of religion, of all denominations, to all heads of families to observe and keep that day, according to their several creeds and modes of worship, in all humility, and with all religious solemnity, to the end that the united prayer of the nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace and bring down plentiful blessings upon our country.

In testimony whereof, &c.,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

MARRIED,

On the 16th inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. JOHN PALMER to Miss CATHARINE STINSON, both of Huntingdon co.

DIED,

In West township, on the 14th of August, 1861, Mr. HIRAM WILLIAMSON, aged 71 years. And on the 17th of Sept. Mrs. SUSANNAH WILLIAMSON, aged 73 years.

On the 12th inst., after a long illness, FERDINAND son of Ferdinand and Martha Corbin, aged 21 years, 8 months and 26 days.

Our little boy has gone to rest,
He's free from toil and care;
He's pillowed on the Savior's breast
And safe from every snare.
Bright angels hovered o'er his bed
To wait his spirit home—
And join his sisters in that world
Where sin can never come.

'Twas hard to see his little form
Borne to the silent tomb:
Yet in our hearts, we could but say.—
"Oh, Lord, thy will be done"
We know he's with the happy band
Of loved ones gone before:
Then may we in that blissful land,
All "meet to part no more."

I WANT MONEY,

The subscriber requests all persons indebted to him, to give him a call before the close of this month, as he must have money before he goes to the city.

LEVI WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, Sept. 10, 1861.-tf.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—

[Estate of George McCrum, dec'd.]

Will be exposed at public sale on the premises,

On Saturday, October 12th, 1861.

the following real estate of George McCrum, late of the township of Barree, deceased, to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Barree, bounded on the south by land of Joseph Forrest, on the west by land of Robert R. Wigton and Philip Sifkin; on the north by lands of Robert Moore's heirs, on the east by lands of A. Bell and others, containing 253 and allowance, about 20 of which are cleared, having thereon a two story log house and log barn, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, the other half in one year thereafter with interest to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

GEORGE MCCRUM,
JOB SLACK,
Executors.

Sept. 17, 1861.-8t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor to distribute the money in the hands of John C. Watson, High Sheriff of Huntingdon county, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Abram Lewis, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Huntingdon on Friday the 18th October next, at one o'clock, P. M. All persons having claims upon said fund or assets are required to present them at that time to said Auditor, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

A. W. BENEDICT,
Auditor.

Sept. 17, 1861.-4te.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Abalon Plowman, dec'd.]

The undersigned Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of John C. Watson surviving Executor of Abalon Plowman, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 19th October next, at one o'clock P. M. All persons having claims upon said fund or assets are required to present them at that time to said auditor, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

A. W. BENEDICT,
Auditor.

Sept. 17, 1861.-4t.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all persons knowing themselves indebted to Robert Duncan, Coffee Run, either on book account or otherwise, are requested to come forward and make settlement as he intends to sell his entire stock to William March, who will hereafter carry on business at his old stand at Coffee Run. He recommends Mr. March to his old customers as a gentleman and a good and correct business man and assures them that those favoring him with a call will be satisfactorily dealt with.

Those who wish to settle their accounts will find me at my old stand at Coffee Run.

ROBT DUNCAN.

COFFEE RUN, Sept. 13, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE,

[Estate of Hiram Williamson, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration with the Will annexed upon the estate of Hiram Williamson, dec'd, late of West township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims upon the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment.

JOSHUA WILLIAMSON,
Administrator.

West township, Sept. 17, 1861.*

TREES! TREES! TREES!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown Stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the garden.

ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESTNUTS, HAZELNUTS, &c., RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, the best varieties.

Grapes of Choicest Kinds, Asparagus, Rhubarb, &c, &c.

Also a fine stock of well formed, bushy EVERGREENS, suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn

DECIDUOUS TREES,

for street planting, and a general assortment of

Ornamental Trees & Flowering Shrubs

ROSES of choice varieties, CAMELLIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c., &c.

Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

☞ Catalogues mailed to all applicants.
Address, EDWARD J. EVANS & CO.,
Central Nurseries, York, Pa.

Sept. 12. 1861.-3w.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans Court, to distribute the money in the hands of Elias Mower, Administrator of the estate of John Bailey, late of Jackson township, deceased, will meet parties interested at the office of William A. Pinkerton on Friday the 11th day of October next at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. L. GRIST,
Auditor.

Sept 12th, 1861.

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.

The urgent necessity for money to pay the families of soldiers in the army and for the current expenses of the county, requires that you collect and pay to the Treasurer immediately in whole, or in part the amount of your duplicates. All taxes for 1859, and previous years, are hereby notified that they can be no longer indulged. All collectors for 1860 to 1861 not paid their commissions will apply to them at the Commissioner's office on the 23d inst. After that date judgments will be entered and executions issued.

J. H. ENNIS,
Treasurer.

September, 12, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of William Stone, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of William Stone, late of Hopewell township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement signed, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

JACOB WAYMAN,
WILLIAM STONE,
Administrators.

Hopewell, Sept. 17, 1861-6t.*

ELECTION, OCTOBER 8, 1861.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

To the Voters of Huntingdon county:

The undersigned respectfully offers himself as candidate for the office of Associate Judge

MATTHEW CROWNOVER.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1861.

COUNTY TREASURER.

To the Voters of Huntingdon county:

I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer.

G. ASHMAN MILLER.

Huntingdon, July 16, 1861.

COUNTY TREASURER,

To the Voters of Huntingdon County:

I announce myself a Union Candidate for the office of County Treasurer, and solicit the support of the voters of the county.

NICHOLAS C. DECKER.

Huntingdon, July 30, 1861.

COUNTY TREASURER.

To the Voters of Huntingdon county:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the request of my numerous friends I offer myself for Treasurer as an independent Candidate for the office of County Treasurer, and if elected I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

GEO. ISENBERG.

Graysville, Aug. 1, 1861. THO'S G. ISENBERG.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATIONS.

Directors and teachers throughout the county are hereby notified that the public examinations for the present year will be held on the second Monday in each month, as indicated in the following table.

West township, Sept. 30d., at Shavers Creek Bridge.
Barree twp., Sept., 4th, at Manner Hill.
Jackson twp., Sept. 5th, at McAlevy's Fort.
Warriormark twp., Sept. 7th, at Birmingham.
Walker twp., Sept. 9th, at McConnellstown.
Brady twp., Sept. 10th, at Mill Creek.
Union twp., Sept. 11th, at Mapleton.
Henderson twp., Sept. 12th, at Union S. H.
Dublin twp., Sept. 13th, at Centre Union S. H.
Juniata twp., Sept. 14th, at Bell Crown S. H.
Penn twp., Sept. 16th, at Manns Mills.
Carbon twp., Sept. 17th, at Coalmont.
Tod twp., Sept. 19th, at Newburg.
Hopewell twp., Sept. 21st, at Coffee Run.
Shirley & Shirleysburg twp., Sept. 24th, at Shirleysburg.
Cromwell twp., 25th, at Orbisonia.
Dublin twp., Sept. 26th, at Shade Gap.
Tell twp., Sept. 27th, at T. Lane S. H.
Springfield twp., Oct. 1st, at Meadow Gap S. H.
Clay twp., Oct. 2d, at Scott-ville.
Cass & Cassville Oct. 4th, at Cassville.

The examinations will commence at 9 o'clock. Teachers and directors are requested to be as punctual as possible.

R. McDIVITT, Co. Supt.

Huntingdon, July 30, 1861.

UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

Huntingdon, April 10, 1861.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS!

ROBERT KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Cunnon's Store,

WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, April 3, 1861.-3m.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. Fi. Fa. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of September, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All of defendent's right title in and to 200 acres of land situate in Walker & Porter townships, Huntingdon county, in the name of John Patton, and adjoining lands now or formerly John Kerr's, also 100 acres land (more or less) situate in the same township, in the name of — Myers and Elizabeth Elliott and adjoining the above mentioned tract, and lands of Wm. P. Dickson Esq., and Peter Swoope being the same land that John Lyon conveyed, by deed dated the 15th January, A. D. 1857, to Samuel Boyer, dec'd. which deed was recorded in the office for recording deeds in Huntingdon county on the 29th day of March 1859. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Martha Boyer Administratrix of Samuel Boyer, dec'd.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Huntingdon, Aug. 27, 1861. }

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.—Whereas

pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, JOHN C. WATSON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give public notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the first Tuesday, (and day of) November, 1860, at which time District and County Officers as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of President Judge for the counties of Huntingdon and Mifflin.

One person to fill the office of member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Associate Judge of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon County.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Treasurer of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriormark township, as is not included in the 10th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriormark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Baugh and Brady Furnaces.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Tobias Confluna's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwardly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. A. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Warriormark township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Locked Coubin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 5th and 25th districts, at the public school house on the farm now occupied by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magilvy, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house of Wm. B. Rankin, Wam Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Ritner, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John R. McCahan, Andrew Roberson, John Gemsmer and Wm Gemsmer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Snowden per, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriormark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAlevy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line to the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main run Lick's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata and thence up said river to the first mentioned point of the beginning, and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker and Porter townships, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Kerr's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling house at Whittaker's now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, to annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain so as to include in the new district the house of David Weld-mith, Jacob Longaenecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school house, in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the land of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Cabon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the Summit Perce mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little valley; thence south fifty-two degrees east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence south sixty-two degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a Yellow Pine; thence south fifty-two degrees east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty-one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Hogg's Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the top summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south sixty-five degrees east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Bay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by Jos. Morrison, in said township.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 28th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 14th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 8th of November next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without intermission or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed." Given under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 12th day of September, A. D. 1861, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-fifth.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Huntingdon, Sept. 17, '60. } 4t.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FISHER & SON

HAVE

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL

and

EXAMINE OUR GOODS.

FISHER & SON.

April 10, 1861.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FARRERA,
718 ARCH Street, between 7th and 8th Sts.,
(Late of 838 Market St.)
Philadelphia.

Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' Misses' and Children's Wear.

Having now manufactured and in store my usual large and beautiful assortment of all the various styles and qualities of FURS, adapted to the coming Fall and Winter Season, I would respectfully invite an examination of my stock and prices from those intending to purchase, as I am enabled to offer them very desirable inducements.

All my Furs have been purchased for cash, and made by experienced and competent hands, and as the present monetary troubles render it necessary that I should dispose of my goods at very small advance on cost.

I am satisfied that it will be to the interests of those who design purchasing, to give me a call.

☞ Recollect, the name, number and street: John Farrera, (New Fur Store,) 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

REAL ESTATE OF JOHN McCAHAN DEC'D.

The undersigned, Executors of John McCahan, dec'd. by virtue of the power and authority vested in them by the Will of said dec'd. will offer at public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Saturday, 28th day of September, instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate:

The Farm now in tenure of Johnathan Hardy, known as the "Shoy Farm," in Henderson township, Huntingdon co. on the road leading to the WARM SPRINGS. This farm is composed of several surveys, containing together about 700 ACRES, and the greater part of it is covered with valuable white oak, black oak, hickory and pine timber—About 100 acres are in good cultivation. The improvements are a good log dwelling house and log barn. A never failing spring of good water convenient to the buildings. This property will be sold as a whole, or in separate tracts, as purchasers may desire.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN CRESSWELL,
J. KINNEY MCMAHAN,
Executors of John McCahan, dec'd.

Huntingdon, Sept. 10, 1861.

MILITARY BOOKS.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction exercise, and manoeuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the School of the Soldier; the School of the Company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the School of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the school of the Soldier. With a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book of introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALSO,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

"THE UNION,"

Arch Street, Above Third, Philada.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.

☞ Terms, $1.50 per day. ☜

Sept. 10, 1861.-1y.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Huntingdon, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

Defendant's right, title and interest in and to one lot of ground situate in the Borough of Shirleysburg, being No 19 in the plan of said town, bounded on the south by the Presbyterian church lot, fronting on Main street 88 feet, and extending back 170 feet to an alley, having thereon erected a two story brick building with stone basement, known as the Juniata Academy, Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Miller.

JOHN C. WATSON,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, } Sheriff.
Huntingdon, Sept. 10, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court, to distribute the money in the hands of John C. Watson, Esq., Sheriff, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Rosannah Warefield, will meet the parties interested, at the office of Blair & Speer, on Friday, 4th October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

R. MILTON SPEER,
Huntingdon, Sept. 10, '61.-tf. *Auditor.*

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller. 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDERS do do
SWAN'S do do
COBB'S do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbos's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's and Jaudon's Book-keeping.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by triangulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.

Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN

HAS JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

April 10, 1861.

NEW CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE.

J. A. HANIGAN,

A practical tobacconist, has opened a new TOBACCO STORE AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY, on Allegheny St., one door west of the Broad Top Railroad Office, where he has on hand a large assortment of prime Cigars and Tobacco, which he will sell either wholesale or retail. Storekeepers, shopkeepers, and all others who deal in the weed should call. His prices are low. Call and see.

Huntingdon, Nov. 7, 1860.

READY RECKONER:

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve hundred, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

RHEUMATISM CURED.

DR. JOHN WESTBROOK, Sr., manufactures a LINIMENT which is sure to cure Rheumatism. No cure, no pay. Persons afflicted should call and try the medicine. Call at his residence in Washington street, one door west of Levi Westbrook.

Huntingdon, March 20, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE of REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Trustee, appointed by the Court to sell the Real Estate of Jacob Curtiman, late of the borough of Cassville, deceased, will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, in Cass township, Huntingdon county, Pa., on

Friday, 1st November, 1861,

The following Real Estate, to wit: One good farm containing 172 acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of Philip Curtiman on the north, Conrad Curtiman and Christian Miller on the south, and James Henderson on the east; having about 100 acres cleared and in good state of cultivation, upon which are the following, among many other improvements: A two story log house, a double log barn, with a good granary attached, 2 excellent apple orchards, and a saw-mill with fine water power.

The farm is well supplied with never failing springs, and lime stone is abundant. This property is but two miles from Cassville, and twelve miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Mill Creek. It is admirably adapted to the raising of stock, and commands a good home market. Possession will be given on the 1st of April, 1862.

Also